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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
GENERAL BOARD OF CONTROL
FOR SCOTLAND
for the year
1954

*Presented by the Secretary of State for Scotland to Parliament
by Command of Her Majesty
August, 1955*

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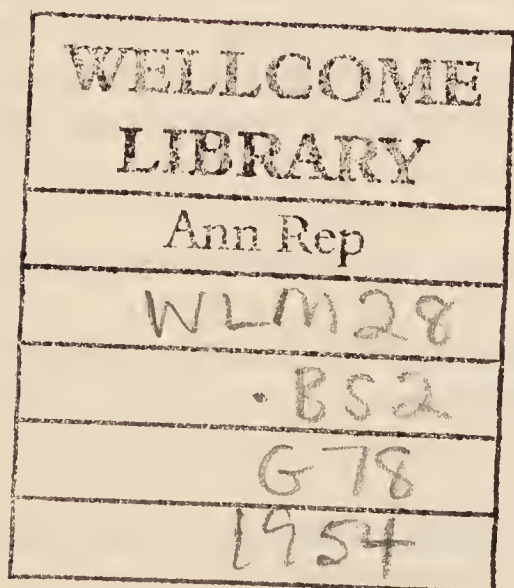
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REPORT OF THE GENERAL BOARD OF CONTROL FOR SCOTLAND FOR THE YEAR 1954

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
JAMES STUART, M.V.O., M.C., M.P.
Secretary of State for Scotland

Sir,

We, the General Board of Control for Scotland, have the honour to present a report on the work of the Board for the year 1954.

PART I. INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REVIEW

The last Annual Report published by the Board was that for the year 1938. Publication of subsequent reports was suspended during the second world war and, since the introduction of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, the Annual Reports of the Department of Health for Scotland have contained sections on mental health with statistics furnished by the Board.

It is now thought advisable that the Board should resume publishing a report annually with statistics in some more detail.

CHANGES IN LEGISLATION

Board's functions. Since 1938, there have been changes in legislation affecting mental health and the Board's functions. The National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, transferred to the Secretary of State the functions of the General Board of Control other than those relating to the liberty of the subject and the interests and welfare of patients, the supervision of mental hospitals and institutions for mental defectives which are not vested in the Secretary of State, and the inspection of all mental hospitals and institutions. The Act transferred to the Board the entire management of the State Institution for defectives of dangerous and violent propensities.

The Secretary of State, in discharging his functions in relation to mental illness and mental deficiency, is required to consult the General Board of Control. The officers of the Board other than the Secretary and the Deputy Medical Commissioners became officers of the Secretary of State. The Medical Commissioners, who are members of the Board, the Deputy Medical Commissioners, who are officers of the Board, and the Secretary also hold appointments as officers of the Secretary of State.

The functions of the Board include—

(a) keeping of records of all mental patients and mental defectives dealt with under the Statutes ;

(b) scrutinising all authorisations for detention and dealing with requests for discharge of mental patients and mental defectives ;

(c) periodic review of all cases detained under the Lunacy and Mental Deficiency Acts ;

(d) inspection of all mental hospitals and mental deficiency institutions ;

(e) visitation of all patients placed under private care ;

(f) granting of licences for private mental hospitals and certified mental deficiency institutions (i.e., establishments outwith the National Health Service) ;

(g) management of the State Institution for dangerous mental defectives ;

(h) reporting to the Court of Session under the provisions of the Divorce (Scotland) Act, 1938, as to the probability of recovery of certified patients in mental hospitals.

Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act, 1949. In 1949 the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act, was passed. The provisions immediately brought into force which affected mental health were mainly—

(a) Section 3 which authorises a court to include in a probation order a requirement that the probationer shall submit to treatment for his mental condition ;

(b) Section 23 which provides new methods by which courts may dispose of offenders who are mentally ill and enables Sheriffs to commit such persons to a mental hospital or to a State Mental Hospital (or to the lunatic department of Perth Prison) ;

(c) Section 24 which provides in substitution for part of Section 9 of the Lunacy and Mental Deficiency (Scotland) Act, 1913, a new procedure empowering the court to commit to an institution for defectives or to place under guardianship a person convicted by it of an offence ;

(d) Section 25 which confers upon Sheriffs the power, formerly vested in the Secretary of State, to order the transfer of a person, who is found to be mentally defective, from his place of detention (prison, Borstal institution, remand home or approved school) to a mental deficiency institution or to guardianship.

Section 63 has not yet been brought into force ; it empowers the Secretary of State to provide accommodation in a State Mental Hospital for persons of unsound mind who are ordered to be kept in strict custody till Her Majesty's Pleasure be known and for other persons of unsound mind who cannot be suitably cared for in a mental hospital. The Act provides that a State Mental Hospital shall be under the management of the General Board of Control.

ACCOMMODATION

During the war, four of the larger mental hospitals and parts of two mental deficiency institutions were evacuated so that the buildings might be used as emergency hospitals. It has, unfortunately, not been found possible so far to return all this accommodation to mental health purposes. Accommodation difficulties also arose because some of the former Poor Law institutions in which there were mental wards did not transfer to the Secretary of State and accommodation had gradually to be found for the patients in mental hospitals.

The change in the public attitude to treatment as voluntary patients in mental hospitals has meant that a great many more patients enter annually at an early and recoverable stage of illness and are able to leave after a few months' treatment. This high rate of admission and discharge has, of course, thrown a considerable extra burden on the hospital staffs.

The majority of mental hospitals were built many years ago—most of them during the nineteenth century—and a great deal of adaptation to meet modern ideas has been needed. Some of this adaptation has been and is being carried out and the urgent need for Admission Blocks is being met either by new buildings or by adaptations, as rapidly as available finances and the needs of other specialities will permit. Inevitably, following the war and for the first few years of the National Health Service, a large part of available monies had to be devoted to arrears of maintenance, leaving little for new works.

Accommodation for the institutional treatment of mental defectives falls far short of requirements but active steps are being taken to increase the number of beds available. Increased accommodation for mental defectives in addition to reducing the waiting lists would also permit of the transfer from mental hospitals of a considerable number of mental defectives who are at present resident there.

The Board are satisfied that mental illness, and particularly mental deficiency, must have a high priority for some years in the allocation of capital resources for building purposes.

STAFFING

Lack of medical staff, particularly in the junior grade, and the increasing calls to staff out-patient clinics and to do domiciliary visits, have added considerably to the difficulties which confront Physician Superintendents but they have faced up to them with considerable vigour and resource and have done much to establish closer and friendlier relationships with general hospitals, local authorities and family doctors. The additional duties placed on them by developments of the mental health service make it necessary to consider whether an increase in the senior staff is not necessary if the interests of the patients in hospital are to continue to receive proper and due attention.

The lack of nursing staff and the employment of many part-time nurses have created many administrative and nursing problems for hospital matrons, but they have surmounted them with great credit to themselves and to their staff. The poor recruitment of nurses has caused much concern and certain measures have been adopted to effect improvement. The provision of better amenities, better systems of training and the creation of a team spirit between doctors and nurses in the treatment of patients may well do much to improve the situation.

ADMISSIONS

Since the last Report, much more use has been made of the provisions by which patients may enter mental hospitals voluntarily and the figures below clearly show this trend—

Number of patients on the Registers of Mental Hospitals at 31st December						1938	1947	1954
Voluntary	...	...	...	...	...	1,480	2,308	4,152
Certified	...	...	...	...	...	18,463	16,875	16,678
Total	...	...	...	...	...	19,943	19,183	20,830
Number of patients admitted during the year								
Voluntary	...	...	...	...	...	1,109	2,760	5,862
Certified	...	...	...	...	...	2,384	2,379	2,649
Total	...	...	...	...	...	3,493	5,139	8,511

Before the coming into effect on 5th July, 1948, of the provisions of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, the vast majority of patients were "pauper" patients paid for by local authorities who had powers of recovery from responsible relatives of all or part of the cost of maintenance. The advent of a free National Health Service and the abolition of the Poor Law combined with a gradual but steady realisation by the public that mental ill-health bears no more stigma than physical illness, have resulted in a lessening of the former reluctance on the part of patients and their relatives to admission, particularly as voluntary patients, to mental hospitals.

Moreover, the public are becoming increasingly aware that modern methods of treatment such as electro-therapy, insulin therapy and leucotomy offer in many cases increased prospects of early recovery or of amelioration of symptoms.

The importance of occupational therapy as a valuable form of treatment is becoming more widely appreciated and steps are being taken to increase the facilities for physical training and recreational therapy.

The introduction of the use of the open-door system either completely or in part in mental hospitals has proved very successful. It has contributed greatly to the reduction in many cases of aggressive behaviour and has done much to reduce the stigma attached in the past to mental illness.

Recent developments at certain hospitals include the provision of special facilities for neurosis cases and a psychiatric children's unit.

The establishment of more groups of patients under the auspices of Alcoholics Anonymous has proved of great value and is well worthy of further development.

AMENITIES

Of all the amenities, television appears to be one of those most appreciated by patients. Most mental hospitals now have television sets installed, many provided by the generosity of friends of the hospital. Some hospitals have excellent libraries which are organised in connection with local county libraries or with the Red Cross, but in the majority there is room for expansion of these services. The Red Cross have also provided pictures on loan for many hospitals.

Improved and brighter furnishings and decorations and the provision of canteens for patients and for the use of visitors along with more attractive visiting rooms have done much to change the attitude of the public towards mental hospitals. Hairdressing facilities have been found of great therapeutic value to many female patients.

VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS

Perhaps in no other type of illness can more help be obtained from voluntary bodies than in the field of mental ill-health. The Scottish Association for Mental Health is composed of people who give understanding, sympathy and help to the mentally ill and the mentally defective. This Association is doing much to make known the importance of mental health and, through its local voluntary associations, is co-operating with and assisting local authorities in the carrying out of certain of their statutory duties. Many of the members of these associations have done much to brighten the lives of patients both in and out of mental hospitals and institutions.

In many mental hospitals, the hospital auxiliary associations have done invaluable work on behalf of the patients.

DIETARY

In general the dietary in mental hospitals has improved and in some cases is very good ; but in others both the variety and, in particular, the serving of the food are still capable of improvement. The appointment of a Catering Adviser in one region led to a great advance and the Board have recommended that the services of the Catering Adviser should be fully utilised in mental hospitals in other regions where appropriate. In one mental hospital an interesting innovation has been the introduction in certain wards of à la carte meals which, in addition to being appreciated by the patients, have proved less wasteful and not more expensive. In another hospital a special book is provided in each ward and daily comments on the meals are invited from the patients ; these comments are studied by the Physician Superintendent, the Matron and the Catering Supervisor.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY INSTITUTIONS

The remarks about amenities and diet in mental hospitals apply generally to mental deficiency institutions.

Since 1938 two new institutions for low grade children have been opened and two former mental hospitals have become mental deficiency institutions. Valuable assistance has been given by the five certified institutions which are outwith the National Health Service, three of which have been opened since 1938. There is, nevertheless, still urgent need for more accommodation. The Board hope that there will be increased facilities for vocational training of higher grade patients and for organised treatment of lower grade, physically handicapped patients by various forms of physiotherapy.

COMMUNITY CARE

Licence has proved most useful in giving patients a trial outside the institution and a fair proportion of patients finally earn their discharge.

The number of mental defectives placed under guardianship in their own homes or with unrelated guardians has risen from 1,587 in 1938 to the present number of 2,558. The Board consider that there is room for further extension of this valuable form of care.

VISITATION OF BOARDED-OUT PATIENTS

All patients under private care (boarded-out mental patients, patients on probation from mental hospitals, wards under curatory and mental defectives on licence and under guardianship) have been visited periodically by officers of the Board who have reported that standards of care were generally satisfactory.

OUT-PATIENT CLINICS

The Board note with satisfaction that Regional Hospital Boards have been extending the provision of out-patient clinics for mental health at both mental hospitals and general hospitals. During the year ended 31st March, 1954, 15,319 visits were made to clinics attached to mental hospitals and many visits were made to psychiatric clinics attached to general hospitals.

Many patients are now being treated successfully in out-patient clinics who would previously have needed in-patient treatment in a mental hospital.

In one region mental deficiency out-patient clinics have been widely organised and provide a valuable diagnostic and advisory service ; such clinics are being developed in other regions.

STATE MENTAL HOSPITAL AND THE STATE INSTITUTION, CARSTAIRS

In 1939 the Scottish Home Department had built at Carstairs an institution which was intended to house the inmates from the Criminal Lunatic Department of Perth Prison and the mental defectives of dangerous or violent propensities who were also accommodated in buildings attached to the prison. On the outbreak of war, however, the Carstairs buildings were taken over and used for war-time emergency purposes. In 1948, in accordance with the provisions of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, the Board took over the entire management of the State Institution for mental defectives and by agreement with the Scottish Home Department the buildings at Carstairs were set aside for mental defectives only, until such time as a new state institution could be built at Carstairs. The first occupants of the institution at Carstairs numbered only 21 patients transferred from Perth, and for some time the number resident increased very slowly. Later the courts began to take advantage of the powers conferred upon them by the Criminal Justice Act and the entire 109 beds are, and have been for some time, fully utilised.

The new institution is now under construction ; in its first phase it had been designed for 130 patients but buildings sufficient to provide 170 beds are now being erected in the first phase to meet the calls made by the courts on this type of accommodation. The defectives in the original buildings will be removed to the new institution and the older buildings will be freed to become the State

Mental Hospital and to accommodate the criminal lunatics (then to be known as state mental patients) from the Criminal Lunatic Department, Perth. It is hoped that the new buildings will be ready for occupation towards the end of 1957.

PART II: STATISTICS

A. MENTAL PATIENTS

Number and Distribution of Persons under Treatment

On 31st December, 1954, the total number of persons in Scotland who were under treatment for mental illness (including those boarded out in private dwellings and also the inmates of the training schools for imbecile children and of the Criminal Lunatic Department of Perth Prison) was 21,342, or 116 more than at the end of 1953.

These persons were placed as undernoted :—

		Male	Female	Total
Mental Hospitals (National Health Service)	...	9,844	10,539	20,383
*Mental Wards (National Health Service)	...	206	205	411
Private Mental Hospital		—	36	36
Private Dwellings		204	189	393
Training Schools		10	10	20
Criminal Lunatic Department		93	6	99
Totals		10,357	10,985	21,342

* These are wards of general hospitals and have been designated by the Secretary of State as public mental hospitals.

Patients in Mental Hospitals

The number of patients in mental hospitals (including those in mental wards) on 31st December, 1954, was 20,830, or 149 more than at the end of 1953. Of the total number, 16,678 were certified patients (58 fewer than at the end of 1953) and 4,152 were voluntary patients (207 more than at the end of 1953).

Table I in the Appendix shows the number of patients in each mental hospital, distinguishing between certified patients and voluntary patients and between Health Service patients and private patients. (The term “ private patients ” is used to describe those patients who, under section 5 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, defray the whole cost of their treatment.)

Admissions to Mental Hospitals

During 1954 the total number of patients admitted to mental hospitals (excluding transfers) was 8,511 (530 more than in 1953). Of that number 2,649 (68 more than in 1953) were certified patients and 5,862 (462 more than in 1953) were voluntary patients.

The figures of admissions in respect of each mental hospital (including transfers from other mental hospitals) are shown in Table II of the Appendix.

Table III in the Appendix gives the statutory return of the number of orders granted by the Sheriffs under sections 14 and 15 of the Lunacy (Scotland) Act, 1862, for the admission of certified patients to mental hospitals.

The number of certified patients admitted in pursuance of orders of the court under section 23 of the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act, 1949, was 18 (the same number as in 1953).

Discharges

During the year 1,256 certified patients were discharged from mental hospitals (8 more than in 1953). Of these 947 were “ recovered,” 239 were “ relieved,” 54 were “ not improved ” and 16 were transferred to private dwellings. In 40 cases, the patients were discharged after having been absent by escape for more than twenty-eight days.

The number of voluntary patients who left mental hospitals during the year was 5,145.

The figures in respect of each mental hospital are shown in Table II of the Appendix.

Deaths and Accidents

The number of patients in mental hospitals who died during the year was 1,961 (286 fewer than in 1953). Nine of the deaths were due to suicide and 24 were attributable wholly or mainly to accidents.

The number of deaths in each mental hospital is shown in Table II of the Appendix.

The number of non-fatal accidents in mental hospitals was 315.

Patients on Probation

During 1954 the number of certified patients allowed out on probation from mental hospitals was 262 as compared with 207 in 1953. Taking into account the number already on probation at the beginning of the year, the total number of patients on probation in the course of 1954 was 367. Of these, 90 were discharged at the end of their period of probation, 104 were sent back to mental hospitals, 14 were transferred to guardianship in private dwellings and 6 died. The number still on probation at the end of 1954 was 153.

Patients in Private Dwellings

The figure of 393 mental patients boarded out in private dwellings with the sanction of the Board at 31st December, 1954, represents a decrease of 33 as compared with the number at the end of 1953.

Wards under Curatory

At 31st December, 1954, there were 1,582 persons reported by the Accountant of Court of Session as being under judicial factors in consequence of mental unfitness for the management of their affairs. Of these, 1,218 were in mental hospitals and 291 in private dwellings; the remainder were resident outwith Scotland.

Reports to the Court under the Divorce (Scotland) Act, 1938

Where an action of divorce is brought on the ground of the incurable insanity of the petitioner's spouse, it is the duty of the Board to furnish the courts with a report as to the probability of recovery of the patient. During the year 15 such reports were furnished by the Board as compared with 10 in 1953. An officer of the Board attended the court in each case to speak to the report.

Licences granted by the Board for Private Mental Hospitals

Only one licence was granted by the Board for the continuance of a private mental hospital, namely, St. Andrew's Private Mental Hospital, Hawick.

B. MENTAL DEFECTIVES

Number and Distribution of Certified Mental Defectives

On 31st December, 1954, the total number of certified mental defectives in Scotland was 7,858, or 234 more than at the end of 1953. Of that number, 5,300 were patients in institutions (207 more than at the end of 1953) and 2,558 were under guardianship in terms of the Mental Deficiency (Scotland) Acts (28 more than at the end of 1953).

The defectives were placed as undernoted :—

					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Institutions (National Health Service)	...	...	...	...	2,468	2,100	4,568
Certified Institutions	...	...	...	...	285	334	619
State Institution	...	...	...	...	113	—	113
Under guardianship	...	...	...	...	1,354	1,204	2,558
Totals	...	...	...	...	4,220	3,638	7,858

New Cases

During 1954, the number of new cases admitted to institutions was 327, a decrease of 24 as compared with the preceding year. The number of new cases placed under guardianship was 165, an increase of 13 as compared with 1953.

The number of persons admitted to institutions in pursuance of orders made by the courts under sections 24 and 25 of the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act, 1949, was 69 (3 more than in 1953) and the number placed under guardianship under those provisions was 25 (6 fewer than in 1953).

The total number admitted to each institution (including transfers from other institutions and from guardianship) is shown in Table IV in the Appendix.

Discharges and Deaths

During 1954, the number of mental defectives discharged from the provisions of the Mental Deficiency (Scotland) Acts was 104, a decrease of 25 as compared with the preceding year. Of these, 75 were discharged from institutions and 29 were discharged from guardianship. In 29 cases, the defective was discharged after having been absent by escape for more than three months.

The number discharged from each institution is shown in Table IV of the Appendix.

The number of deaths of defectives during the year was 120, 8 fewer than in 1953. The number of deaths in each institution is shown in Table IV of the Appendix.

Patients on Licence

During 1954, the number of patients allowed out on licence was 136 as compared with 140 in 1953. Taking into account the number already on licence at the beginning of the year, the total number of patients on licence in the course of 1954 was 475. Of these, 35 were discharged, 85 were sent back to the institution, and 2 were transferred to guardianship. The number still on licence at the end of the year was 353.

Review of Detention

The Mental Deficiency (Scotland) Acts lay upon the Board the duty of reviewing periodically the case of each certified mental defective, and of deciding whether the defective should be discharged or continued under care for a further period. During the year, the number of defectives whose cases were so reviewed was 3,175.

Appeals against Detention

There is a statutory right of appeal to the Sheriff against the continued detention of a defective. During the year appeals were lodged in 30 cases (2 fewer than in the preceding year). All these appeals were dismissed.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

J. JARDINE, *Chairman*.

J. A. LILLIE.

HUGH ROSE.

R. BRYCE WALKER.

GARNET D. WILSON.

H. B. CRAIGIE.

L. M. D. MILL.

D. B. DONALD, *Secretary*,

Edinburgh, 23rd June, 1955.

APPENDIX—TABLE I

NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS IN EACH MENTAL HOSPITAL ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1954

Name of Mental Hospital	Address	Name of Superintendent	Number of Certified Patients						Number of Voluntary Patients						Total Number of Patients						
			Health Service			Private			Total			Health Service				Private			Total		
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Aberdeen Royal	Aberdeen	Dr A. M. Wyllie	354	430	784	11	19	30	365	449	814	5	7	12	69	118	187	1,001			
Bangour	Broxburn, W. Lothian	Dr A. K. M. Mac- rae	378	458	836	—	—	—	378	458	836	96	106	202	96	106	202	1,038			
Bellsdyke	Larbert	Dr A. P. Russell	621	522	1,143	—	—	—	621	522	1,143	59	52	111	59	52	111	1,254			
Craig Dunain	Inverness	Dr M. M. Whittet	443	389	832	—	—	—	443	389	832	86	94	180	86	94	180	1,012			
Crichton Royal	Dumfries	Dr P. K. McCowan	208	286	494	11	11	22	219	297	516	298	340	638	336	386	722	1,238			
Dingleton	Melrose	Dr G. M. Bell	133	165	298	—	—	—	133	165	298	54	74	128	54	74	128	426			
Dykebar	Paisley	Dr J. K. Grant	194	183	377	—	—	—	194	183	377	9	7	16	9	7	16	393			
East Lothian	Haddington	Dr E. J. C. Hewitt	95	111	206	—	—	—	95	111	206	8	11	19	8	11	19	225			
Edinburgh Royal	Edinburgh	Dr T. A. Munro	242	330	572	9	15	24	251	345	596	188	299	487	195	302	497	1,093			
Gartloch	Gartcosh, Glasgow	Dr J. W. Macpher- son	361	300	661	—	—	—	361	300	661	47	23	70	47	23	70	731			
Glasgow Royal	Glasgow	Dr A. MacNiven	162	283	445	—	—	—	162	283	445	150	349	499	150	349	499	944			
Glengall	Ayr	Dr J. Chalmers	271	279	550	—	—	—	271	279	550	7	32	39	7	32	39	589			
Gowrie House	Dundee	Dr G. D. F. Steele	5	18	23	—	—	—	5	18	23	17	45	62	17	45	62	85			
Hartwood	Shotts, Lanarkshire	Dr W. N. J. Chap- man	882	734	1,616	—	—	—	882	734	1,616	107	106	213	107	106	213	1,829			
Hawkhead	Cardonald, Glasgow	Dr J. Milne	616	491	1,107	—	—	—	616	491	1,107	49	51	100	49	51	100	1,207			
Kingseat	New Machar, Aberdeen- shire	Dr A. Milne	316	303	619	—	—	—	316	303	619	53	39	92	53	39	92	711			
Ladysbridge	Banff	Dr T. Dymock	32	35	67	—	—	—	32	35	67	8	3	11	8	3	11	78			
Lochgilphead	Lochgilphead, Argyllshire	Dr I. MacCam- mond	236	210	446	—	—	—	236	210	446	31	31	62	31	31	62	508			

Montrose Royal	Montrose	Dr J. C. Anderson	258	307	565	8	6	14	266	313	579	68	102	170	16	30	46	84	132	216	795
Morayshire	Elgin	Dr T. Dymock	92	86	178	—	—	—	92	86	178	7	4	11	—	—	—	7	4	11	189
Murray Royal	Perth	Dr J. McDougall	34	43	77	4	6	10	38	49	87	55	84	139	7	15	22	62	99	161	248
Murthly	Murthly, Perthshire Greenock	Dr J. McDougall	157	193	350	—	—	—	157	193	350	53	70	123	—	—	—	53	70	123	473
Ravensraig	Greenock	Dr R. H. Mitchell	147	132	279	—	—	—	147	132	279	21	20	41	—	—	—	21	20	41	320
Riccartsbar	Paisley	Dr D. Mackenzie	114	153	267	—	—	—	114	153	267	26	36	62	—	—	—	26	36	62	329
Rosslynlee	Midlothian	Dr E. J. C. Hewitt	185	197	382	—	—	—	185	197	382	12	22	34	—	—	—	12	22	34	416
Stoneyetts	Chryston, Glasgow	Dr J. Macleod	156	128	284	—	—	—	156	128	284	28	12	40	—	—	—	28	12	40	324
Stratheden	Cupar, Fife	Dr D. Ross	439	456	895	—	—	—	439	456	895	64	71	135	—	—	—	64	71	135	1,030
Westgreen	Dundee	Dr A. A. Bell	307	287	594	—	—	—	307	287	594	23	13	36	—	—	—	23	13	36	630
Woodilee	Lenzie, Glasgow Irvine	Dr J. R. B. Robb	589	638	1,227	—	—	—	589	638	1,227	13	27	40	—	—	—	13	27	40	1,267
Cuninghame Home, Mental Wards	Mr A. Young	Mr A. Young	24	30	54	—	—	—	24	30	54	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	56
Long Island Home, Mental Wards	Lochmaddy	Mr D. J. MacInnes	16	13	29	—	—	—	16	13	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Royal Alexandra Infirmary Annexe, Mental Wards	Paisley	Mr J. Craig	55	63	118	—	—	—	55	63	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118
Southern General Hospital, Mental Wards	Glasgow	Dr C. Mackay	82	77	159	—	—	—	82	77	159	8	1	9	—	—	—	8	1	9	168
Woodcot Home, Mental Wards	Stonehaven	Mr R. Hutchison	20	20	40	—	—	—	20	20	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
St. Andrew's Private Mental Hospital	Hawick	Sister Mary Mag- dalen	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	32	32	—	32	32	36
TOTALS			8,224	8,350	16,574	43	61	104	8,267	8,411	16,678	1,710	2,236	3,946	73	133	206	1,783	2,369	4,152	20,830

APPENDIX—TABLE II

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, TRANSFERS AND DEATHS DURING 1954 FOR EACH MENTAL HOSPITAL

Name of Mental Hospital	CERTIFIED PATIENTS												VOLUNTARY PATIENTS							
	Admissions (including Transfers from other Mental Hospitals).		Discharges				Transfers				Deaths		Admissions		Left		Deaths			
			Recovered		Relieved		Not Improved		To Other Mental Hospitals										To Private Dwellings	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Aberdeen Royal	68	80	36	38	6	8	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	84	174	2	7		
Bangour	68	96	15	35	3	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	98	100	7	14			
Bellsdyke	88	80	29	31	2	2	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	53	62	9	8			
Craig Dunain	57	54	16	22	9	8	—	—	1	1	4	2	197	178	280	16	15			
Crichton Royal	50	49	19	12	8	8	5	6	1	12	—	—	482	439	527	49	31			
Dingleton	22	25	4	3	1	2	3	2	—	2	—	—	83	72	142	11	13			
Dykebar	21	22	7	10	1	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	9	3	10	2	—			
East Lothian	12	19	4	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	13	1	2			
Edinburgh Royal	47	51	—	11	21	16	—	2	3	2	—	—	195	176	187	14	23			
Gartloch	87	61	50	23	10	3	—	1	5	—	—	—	130	112	32	5	4			
Glasgow Royal	50	62	10	12	10	12	3	5	2	1	—	1	156	127	310	13	52			
Glengall	29	50	10	25	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	68	1	6			
Gowrie House	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	69	159	2	2			
Hartwood	117	167	44	48	2	2	5	1	6	8	2	4	159	126	206	15	19			
Hawkhead	122	81	63	32	6	4	5	1	2	1	—	—	109	98	123	7	5			
Kingseat	57	99	33	55	5	4	1	2	—	1	—	1	145	149	184	3	1			
Ladysbridge	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Lochgilphead	27	32	4	11	4	2	—	2	1	3	—	2	30	27	33	5	4			
Montrose Royal	14	22	6	10	1	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	40	18	70	11	29			
Morayshire	9	9	4	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	10	7	12	—	4			
Murray Royal	11	16	2	1	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	103	87	146	7	20			
Murthly	12	12	2	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	27	11	35	7	1			
Ravenscraig	35	36	12	9	3	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	37	36	39	4	6			
Riccartsbar	28	41	17	11	8	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	43	35	74	3	3			

Rosslynlee	26	43	9	10	4	2	1	—	—	—	18	20	17	25	15	13	2	3
Stoneyetts	6	19	1	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	6	12	16	11	11	8	1	4
Stratheden	105	113	20	26	8	14	3	—	—	—	51	63	136	193	134	188	3	11
Westgreen	23	45	9	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	40	18	11	6	5	5	1
Woodilee	57	100	18	32	11	5	—	—	—	—	28	53	12	16	9	11	—	11
Cuninghame Home, Mental Wards	2	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	1	1	—	1	—	—
Long Island Home, Mental Wards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Royal Alexandra Infirmary Annexe, Mental Wards	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern General Hospital, Mental Wards	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	20	9	1	1	—	—	1
*St. Michael's Home, Mental Wards	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodcot Home, Mental Wards	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Andrew's Private Mental Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	23	—	5
Totals	1,257	1,509	446	501	127	112	27	27	56	61	6	10	661	790	2,196	2,949	205	305
Totals, male and female combined	2,766	947	117	16	1,451	5,862	5,145	510										

* Now closed

APPENDIX—TABLE III

Number of Orders granted by the Sheriffs under Sections 14 and 15 of the Lunacy (Scotland) Act, 1862, for the Admission of Certified Patients to Mental Hospitals and the Names and Addresses of the Mental Hospitals to which the Orders were sent

Sheriffdom	Name and Address of Mental Hospital		No. of Orders	Total
Aberdeen, Kincardine & Banff	Aberdeen Royal Mental Hospital	Aberdeen	115	255
	Crichton Royal Institution	Dumfries	1	
	Kingseat Mental Hospital	Newmachar, Aberdeenshire	139	
Ayr & Bute	Crichton Royal Institution	Dumfries	5	102
	Cuninghame Home, Mental Wards	Irvine, Ayrshire	3	
	Glengall Mental Hospital	Ayr	76	
	Hartwood Mental Hospital	Shotts, Lanarkshire	1	
	Hawkhead Mental Hospital	Glasgow	1	
	Lochgilphead Mental Hospital	Lochgilphead, Argyllshire	10	
	Ravenscraig Mental Hospital	Greenock	5	
	Riccartsbar Mental Hospital	Paisley	1	
Caithness, Sutherland, Orkney & Zetland	Aberdeen Royal Mental Hospital	Aberdeen	17	26
	Craig Dunain Mental Hospital	Inverness	2	
	Montrose Royal Mental Hospital	Montrose	2	
	Kingseat Mental Hospital	Newmachar, Aberdeenshire	5	
Dumfries & Galloway	Crichton Royal Institution	Dumfries	58	59
	Dingleton Mental Hospital	Melrose	1	
Fife & Kinross	Stratheden Mental Hospital	Cupar, Fife	201	201
Inverness, Moray, Nairn and Ross & Cromarty	Aberdeen Royal Mental Hospital	Aberdeen	3	118
	Craig Dunain Mental Hospital	Inverness	98	
	Morayshire Mental Hospital	Elgin	16	
	Kingseat Mental Hospital	Newmachar, Aberdeenshire	1	
Lanark	Bellsdyke Mental Hospital	Larbert, Stirlingshire	7	937
	Crichton Royal Institution	Dumfries	15	
	Dykebar Mental Hospital	Paisley	19	
	Gartloch Mental Hospital	Gartcosh, Glasgow	135	
	Glasgow Royal Mental Hospital	Glasgow	91	
	Hartwood Mental Hospital	Shotts, Lanarkshire	272	
	Hawkhead Mental Hospital	Glasgow	179	
	Lochgilphead Mental Hospital	Lochgilphead, Argyllshire	7	
	Montrose Royal Mental Hospital	Montrose	1	
	Ravenscraig Mental Hospital	Greenock	1	
	Riccartsbar Mental Hospital	Paisley	36	
	Southern General Hospital, Mental Wards	Glasgow	2	
	Stratheden Mental Hospital	Cupar, Fife	1	
	Stoneyetts Mental Hospital	Chryston, Glasgow	24	
	Woodilee Mental Hospital	Lenzie, Glasgow	147	
Perth & Angus	Aberdeen Royal Mental Hospital	Aberdeen	3	138
	Murray Royal Mental Hospital	Perth	18	
	Murthly Mental Hospital	Murthly	20	
	Montrose Royal Mental Hospital	Montrose	29	
	Kingseat Mental Hospital	Newmachar, Aberdeenshire	1	
	Westgreen Mental Hospital	Dundee	67	

APPENDIX—TABLE III—*Continued*

Sheriffdom	Name and Address of Mental Hospital		No. of Orders	Total
Renfrew & Argyll	Dykebar Mental Hospital	Paisley	18	156
	Glasgow Royal Mental Hospital	Glasgow	7	
	Hawkhead Mental Hospital	Glasgow	6	
	Ravenscraig Mental Hospital	Greenock	59	
	Riccartsbar Mental Hospital	Paisley	27	
	Royal Alexandra Infirmary Annexe, Mental Wards	Paisley	9	
	Lochgilphead Mental Hospital	Lochgilphead, Argyllshire	30	
	Roxburgh, Berwick & Selkirk	Dingleton Mental Hospital	Melrose	
Stirling, Dunbarton and Clackmannan		Bellsdyke Mental Hospital	Larbert	152
	Glasgow Royal Mental Hospital	Glasgow	4	
	Gartloch Mental Hospital	Gartcosh, Glasgow	1	
	Hartwood Mental Hospital	Shotts, Lanarkshire	1	
	Lochgilphead Mental Hospital	Lochgilphead, Argyllshire	6	
	Riccartsbar Mental Hospital	Paisley	1	
	Stoneyetts Mental Hospital	Chryston, Glasgow	1	
	Woodilee Mental Hospital	Lenzie, Glasgow	4	
The Lothians and Peebles	Bangour Mental Hospital	Broxburn, West Lothian	153	364
	Dingleton Mental Hospital	Melrose	14	
	East Lothian Mental Hospital	Haddington	31	
	Royal Edinburgh Hospital for Mental and Nervous Disorders	Edinburgh	93	
	Gartloch Mental Hospital	Gartcosh, Glasgow	1	
	Rosslynlee Mental Hospital	Midlothian	67	
	Stratheden Mental Hospital	Cupar, Fife	5	
	Total ...			

APPENDIX—TABLE IV

NUMBER OF DEFECTIVES ON REGISTER OF EACH MENTAL DEFICIENCY INSTITUTION ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1954,
AND THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, TRANSFERS AND DEATHS DURING 1954

Name of Institution	Address	Name of Superintendent	Number of Defectives on Register of Institution			Admissions*			DISCHARGES								Transfers to other Institutions			DEATHS		
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	From provisions of Mental Deficiency (Scotland) Acts			To Guardianship			To Mental Hospitals			M.	F.	T.		
									M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.					
Baldovan	by Dundee	Dr Wm. Telfer	251	182	433	12	7	19	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	2	6
Birkwood	Lesmahagow	Dr J. S. Dawson	127	96	223	15	9	24	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	
Broadfield	Port Glasgow	Miss M. D. Morrison	46	87	133	6	14	20	4	—	4	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Caldwell House	Uplawmoor, Renfrewshire	Miss M. Young	73	57	130	4	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1		
Cuninghame Home	Irvine, Ayrshire	Mr A. Young	21	—	21	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	
Dunlop House	Dunlop, Ayrshire	Miss M. Campbell	33	38	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gogarburn	Edinburgh	Dr R. Bailey	371	277	648	41	27	68	3	1	4	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	7	12	19	
Kirklands	Bothwell, Lanarkshire	Dr J. S. Dawson	121	98	219	3	6	9	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	3	
Ladysbridge	Banff	Dr T. Dymock	80	70	150	15	6	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	
Lennox Castle	Lennoxton	Dr J. T. Curran	787	592	1,379	51	24	75	31	8	39	2	1	3	2	—	—	—	8	13	21	
Royal Scottish National Strathore	Larbert	Dr J. Methven	456	289	745†	20	7	27	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	6	
Waverley Park	Thornton, Fife	Dr D. Ross	50	50	100	5	6	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	
Windsor Home	Kirkintilloch	Miss E. J. Barclay	—	147	147	—	12	12	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	2	
Woodlands	Falkirk	Miss C. M. MacAndrew	—	90	90	—	5	5	—	3	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	
St. Aidan's Certified	Cults, Aberdeenshire	Dr Moore Taylor	52	27	79	19	6	25	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	5	—	5	
St. Charles Certified	Gorebridge, Midlothian	Bro. Bernard Whelan	69	—	69	5	—	5	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
St. Joseph's Certified	Carstairs	Sister M. Perpetua Bowden	79	83	162	17	8	25	5	1	6	3	1	4	2	2	3	1	2	2	4	
St. Mary's (Barrhead) Certified	Rosewell, Midlothian	Sister Mary Lydiate	137	161	298†	5	6	11	—	1	1	2	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
St. Mary's (Galashiels) Certified	Barrhead, Renfrewshire	Sister Anthony McLindon	—	49	49	—	48	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
State Institution for Defectives	Galashiels	Sister Mary Kevin	—	41	41	—	6	6	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	
	Carstairs Junction	Dr C. D. Bruce	113	—	113	14	—	14	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS			2,866	2,434	5,300†	234	201	435	55	20	75	7	2	9	8	7	15	25	25	37	43	80

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